NO MERCY IS SHOWN JOHN D., JR., IN GRILL Miss Jane Addams Formally Turns

Rockefeller Flushes and Pro-Temper at Hearing.

(Continued from First Page.) bbed miners in some of the Colorado nines were matters Rockefeller said, which the executives of the company in colorado should deal with.

Rockefeller declined to take responsibility for the bulletins issued by Ivy Lee, head of this publicy bureau, during the Colorado strike, though he admitted that his father paid Mr. Lee \$6,000 for his services.

When the morning session adjourned When the morning session adjourned Chairman Walsh was vigorously criticising Mr. Rockefeller for having suggested in one of his letters that an article by Prof. John J. Stevenson, of New York University, should be used by Mr. Lee in his publicity articles.

"Deaths a Blessing."

The Stevenson article said that "wife and children cannot be considered in connection with the relation of the wage-earner and wage-payer," encouraged the restriction of reproduction among the poor, and declared that if it is true 700,000 children die because they or their parents have insufficient nourishment, one must concede that their deaths are a blessing."

Rockefeller said he was indorsing the articles as a whole, and not individual

articles as a whole, and not individual sentences in it. A mass of papers and letters was sub-mitted for the record by both sides. Rockefeller read a prepared address to the commission in which he made cate-gorical denial of charges that had at-tempted to influence Governor Ammons or President Wilson, or that the com-pany had been instrumental in prosecu-ting the mine leader, Lawson. A tele-gram from Bowers to Rockefeller giving the company's side of the Ludiow mine distaster and suggesting that it be published in "friendly papers," was read. "Did you publish that telegram in friendly papers?" Walsh asked. "I don't know here I'd find a friendly paper in New York," said Rockefeller.

Long List of Letters.

At the same time the Rockefeller correspondence was made public by John D., jr., the commission made publie a long list of letters written by and to him during the progress of the Colorado trouble. His correspondents were, for the most part, L. M. Bowers, were, for the most part, L. M. Bowers, vice president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and J. F. Welborn. The Bowers letters are particularly inter-esting for their discussion of President Wilson, Secretary of Labor Wilson and Governor Ammons, In a letter dated December 30, 1913.

Bowers wrote to young Rockefeller re-arding a letter just received from President Wilson: "His Excellency had an excellent op-portunity to end this correspondence upon the receipt of my second letter, but, unwisely, we all think, he allowed himself to write another one, which, if from a less dignified statesman, would be regarded as a bluff, as he was well aware that the efforts of Congressman Keating of Colorado and some other representatives catering to labor unions, have utterly failed to induce Congress to make an investigation. We confident wilson's recommendation for a Congressional investigation will be no more effective. Anyhow, he can meditate over his decidedly weak reply to my second letter and take such action is he sees fit."
Rockfeller's reply included the expession: from a less dignified statesman, would

"Your letter of December 30, enclosing copy of President Wilson's third letter to you and your reply, has been redelved and read with interest. I rather tancy that the correspondence has ended,"

In a letter written May 13, 1913, to Charles O. Heydt of the Rockefeller ofnices, Bowers remarked:
"We have secured, the past winter, a
mining law almost entirely written by
our own superintendent, E. H. Weitzel,
with four other men appointed by the
Benate committee, including representatives of labor, a capable engineer and
two representatives of the operators. It two representatives of the operators. It is just and fair to all concerned and meets every requirement of the labor organizations, excepting that there are no special privileses granted to labor unions."

October 11, 1913, Bowers wrote to Rockefeller:
"When this Government places in the Cabinet men like Commissioner of La-bor Wilson, who was for many years secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, which has been one of the of America, which has been one of the unions that permitted more disorder and bloodshed than any class of labor organizations in this country, we are not skating upon thin ice, but we are on top of a volcano. When such men as these, together with the cheap college professors, and still cheaper writers in muckraking magazines, supplemented by a lot of milk and water preachers with little or no religion and less common little or no religion and less comme little or no religion and less common sense, are permitted to assault the business men who have built up the great industries * * it is time that vigorous measures are taken to put a stop to these victous teachings, which are being sown broadcast throughout the country.

Not Awakened To Situation. I believe that if the business mep do not awaken from their indiffer-

ence, * * * we will see a revolution." Ten days later Bowers wrote to Rockefeller:

Rockefeller:

"Our balance sheet is practically completed, and our net earnings would have been the largest in the history of the company by \$200,000 but for the increase in wages paid the employes during the last few months."

Writing to Rockefeller November 18, 1813, Bowers told of the banking and company interests, whose co-opera-

commercial interests whose co-opera-tion had been secured in efforts to in-

tion had been secured in efforts to induce the governor to end the strike.

"Another mighty power has been rounded up in behalf of the operators," he wrote, "by the gathering together of fourteen of the editors of the most important papers in Denver, Fueblo, Trinidad, Walsenburg, Colorado Springs, and other of the larger places in the State."

"Still." he complained, "the governor hobnobs with Hayes, Lawson, McLennan, and the rest of the gang, and either refuses or begs for more time to er refuses or begs for more time to bring the strike to an end or to amply protect the operators in bringing in out-

November 28, 1913, Bowers wrote to will inclose herein, or forward to

ber 8 and my answer to all of the points he raised. You will notice in his letter that he dodged all the essentials, excusing himself in a way that men usually take when they have the worst of the argument, and he falls back onto arbitration law and the writer of the arbitration law and the spirit of the

Women's Peace Plea AFFIDAVITS IN RIGGS Presented Germany

Resolution Over to Herr

BERLIN (via The Hague), May 21 .-Miss Jane Addams, American suffrage tests. But Manages to Keep and peace leader, this afternoon formally presented to Herr von Jagow, th German foreign secretary, the copy of the resolutions adopted by the Women's Peace Congress at The Hague.
Miss Addams was presented to the foreign secretary by Ambassador Gerard.

Labor supporting labor union leaders in this movement would not be tolerated by the American people."

Fully Approves Position. December 1, Starr J. Murphy, replying,

he said, for Rockefeller, wrote to Bowers;
"Mr. Rockefeller asked me
to say that he fully approves of the
position you have taken in the correspondence with the President and in the

Italian Demands Are Centered Upon Lands Now Held by Austrians

nandling of the matter in general.

Widely divergent are the concessions which have been offered Italy by the central powers and the triple entente n answer to her demand for national

The accompanying map indicates the erritory Austria-Hungary has been prepared to yield as the price of continued neutrality on the part of her erstwhile associate in the triple alliance, while the entente powers are said to have agreed recognize these claims in the event

f active participation The concessions offered to Italy by the allies are said to include the following: 1. Annexation by Italy of the Trenino, Trieste, Istria, Pola, Fiume, Zara, and the Dalmation coast lands as far as the River Larenta.

2. Annexation by Italy of the Cyclades islands and the Albanian port Avlona.

Islands and the Albanian port Aviona.

3. Rectinication of the eastern frontier of Tunis in favor of Italy.

4. Constitution of an independent Croation state under the government of a prince acceptable to Italy.

5. Part of the Ottoman empire.

6. Portions of the German colonies. But Italy's claim on the objects of her aggression is not based on prior possession, since politically they have not belonged to her for hundreds of years. She wants the Trentino, Trieste, and Istria because their population is, years. She wants the Irentino, Irleate, and Istria because their population is, except possibly in Istria, overwhelmingly Italian, with intense ambitions to become part of Italy.

Italy's eyes are on the Trentino, that little wedge of Austria that extends down between Lombardy and Venetia;

On Trieste Austria's most important

on Trieste, Austria's most important seaport; and on Istria, the peninsula across from Venice which is bounded on one side by Trieste and on the other by the Hungarian scaport of Flume, which Italy also aspires to seize, though she probably has no desire to hold it. Added to the seizure of these prov-inces, which Italy has always regarded as rightfully her own, and the redemption of which has always been her na-tional dream, there is still another obtional dream, there is still another objective to her military operations, that is the establishment of such a firm hold on Albania that when the time comes to settle once again its troubled affairs Italy will have the deciding word in the council and Austria will have no voice at all.

The such contains of Austrian frontendered to the hank, showing the purpose of the same of the council will be a such occasions the bill would be rendered to the hank, showing the purpose of the same of the same of the purpose of the same of the

have no voice at all.

Italy has 484 miles of Austrian frontier, but the most of this lies in the Dolomites, where, except for a few heavily fortified passes, the jagged peaks form a natural barrier. The strike for the possession of Trent will undoubtedly be made from Verona, which on account of its position thirty miles from the Austrian frontier is probably the most important military post in northern Italy.

Although Austria has not had the reputation of favoring her Italian subjects very much so overwhelming is the Italian population of Trieste—something like 80 per cent—that she has been men, reads:

"On such occasions the bill would be rendered to the bank, showing the purchase and sale and a check given for the difference. In these instances the difference. In these instances the check would be made payable either to the order of the Riggs National Bank or to H. H. Flather, when so instructed by the latter. I have a bundle of such checks in the office, all of which were baid."

Entries Are False.

The Glover-Flather-Flather affidavit, filed previously, after setting out the official positions of the three men, reads:

the Italian population of Trieste—some-thing like 80 per cent—that she has been obliged to yield in the matter of street signs, all of which are printed in Italian as well as German.

For the possession of Istria, Italy has a more recent claim, founded only, however, on its possession by Venice until 1797, when it went to Austria, by

which it has been held ever since, with the usual Napoleonic interval. Verona is the terminus of the railroad from Innsbruck over the Brenner pass, a route open to military movements since Roman times. The entire route from Verona to the Austrian line be-tween the villages of Peri and Borghetto

tween the villages of Peri and Borgnetto, is a succession of fortifications. From the frontier to the city of Trent is a distance of less than thirty miles, but for that thirty miles the Italians would encounter fortifications quite as formidable as their own.

Nicenza is another town in the north from which troops can be poured into Trentino, the frontier being only twenty-eight miles distant and connected with a splendid military road, in the con-struction of which Italian engineers

excel. A famous road familiar to all motor-ists who have ever been in the Dolo-mites and which will undoubtedly figure in military operations is the road by way of Belluno and Pliave di Cadore to Toblach. From Belluno another mili-tary road approaches the Austrian frontier through the beautiful valley of the Agordo through the towns of Agordo and Cencenighe, where heavy garrisons of Alpini are maintained, to Caprile.

Italy United Heart and

war. The real reason for the delay has been that the nation has been perfecting herself and her army," says Prof. Vittorio Racca, head of the Italian department of New York University, and instructor in political econ-

omy, in a recent interview. what perfection the mobilizing of the whole nation has been brought. Every man and woman of whatever age, even every public school boy, knows exactly siders to take the places of those who have left the State and those engaged in these murderous assaults, whom we refuse to take back under any circum-

will not be wanting. "From the very beginning the King "I will inclose herein, or forward to you later in the day, copies of President Wilson's reply to my letter of November 8 and my answer to all of the points he raised. You will notice in his letter that he dodged all the essentials, excusing himself in a way that men usu-

crisis, Dr. Racca, who speaks with au-thority, as he has held important posi-tions under the Italian government, put arbitration law and the spirit of the times."

In the same letter he said:

"I have bever known the public mind to shift with the rapidity that it has during the past ton days and since Sectetary Wilson's anarchistic address at Seattle * * editors and men in high postions in political life * * have become alarmed as they learn the facts in regard to this coal miners strike unquestionably called with the approval of Secretary Wilson. * * My reference to this matter being a national issue in my letter to President Wilson, was to give him a hint that any such attempt on the Department of

CASE BRING CLASH

Untermyer Charges Attempt at "Imposition on Court, If Not Worse."

(Continued from First Page.)

icials from alleged "persecution" of the bank. Mr. Bailey a address today was a masterly legal effort, which brought close attention from a crowded court-room and the bench. The audience inluded several members of Congress and leaders of the local bar.

It is probable that the arguments in the now noted case will be concluded late today and it will be taken under advisement for several days by Justice

Mr. Balley concluded his main argu-Mr. Balley concluded his main argument at 12:30, and Government coungel
announced that Mr. Untermyer and Mr.
Brandels would reply briefly during the
afternoon. Counsel for the bank may
make answer if they desire.

That in no instance in his calling for
special reports from the Riggs National
Bank had the Comptroller of the Currency followed the law, was one of the
sarcastic and dramatic statements of
Mr. Balley during his argument today.

Familiar With Transactions. The Lammond affidavit, probably the important development of the day's session, recites that Mr. Lammond entered the employ of Lewis Johnson & Co. about twenty years ago, and that he "remained continuously with the firm as bookkeeper during the last fifteen years of that period up to time of its failure in November 14, 1914." The affidavit continues: "I am and have been from the begin-

"I am and have been from the beginning familiar with the stock and bond transactions between the firm and the Riggs National Bank, which appear upon the accounts in the books of Lewis Johnson & Co. This account was opened January 3, 1906. It was closed on Octoerb 7, 1913. There were about 164 pages containing these accounts of purchases and sales for the Riggs National Bank in its name, each page showing on the debit and credit sides approximately twenty transactions more or less.

"I began the keeping of the stock ledgers only in November, 1908, from which time I kept and had charge of them continuously up to the failure. During that period there were many thousands of purchases and sales of stocks and bonds by the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., for the account of the Riggs National Bank, including all manner of mining and other speculative stock, some at less than \$1 per share, purchases and sales of surfaces. stock, some at less than \$1 per share, purchased and sold for the account of the Riggs National Bank, all of which were entered from day to day in the books of the firm and charged or cred-ited upon this account with the bank."

How Handled.

Mr. Lammond then detailed how the ransactions were handled upon alleged elephone orders from the bank, which was followed by a memorandum from the firm to the bank after the execution of the order. Both "buy" and "sell" orders were executed, the affidavit says. Checks by the firm to the bank, it is asserted, "have the name of the Riggs National Bank filled in after the words 'pay to the order of." The paper continues:

"That we have been connected with that institution (the Riggs Bank) since the first day of its organization as a national banking association; that the said bank never at any time bought or sold any stock whatever from or through the firm of Lewis Johnson & Co.; that the Riggs National Bank never, at any time since its organization to the present, made a short sale of stock to or through Lewis Johnson & Co.; that if there are any entries on the books of the bankrupt firm of Lewis Johnson & Co. which purport to show that the Riggs National Bank bought stock, sold stock, or made short sales, those entries are false."

The concluding paragraph of the affidavit refers to the reports of aleged "fictitious accounts" on the ooks of the defunct firm.

"Inference Not Intended."

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"For Other Purposes."

The Court: "Then the affidavit should have stated what it is, that is on the books of Lewis Johnson & Co., that there is an account in the rame of the Riggs National Bank, but it was for other purposes than the profit of the Riggs National Bank. Riggs National Bank.
Mr. Hogan: "I thought that was the inference carried from it, and I wish to say to your Honor now that that was the inference intended to be carried." "That is our position in this Lewis Johnson & Co. matter. If Henry M. Flather bought and sold, as he undoulst-edly did, and made short sales and took a profit thereon, those were his transac-

CASTORIA For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears Signature of

Senator Bailey's Argument. Former Senator Balley's argument was devoted almost solely to the interpretation of Sections 5211, 5213, and 5240 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of the Comptroller and the rekuirements exacted of national oanks. Assuming, he argued, that the Comptroller had a right to ask for the special reports concerning the past transactions of the Riggs Bank, the Comptroller had taken the law into his own hands and had defied it:

First, by returning a report in ten isys instead of five; second, by failing to begin to assess a fine on the day it began to run, third by announcing that in "his discretion" the bank would not be penalized after March I.

"From whence comes the authority of the Company of the law of

the Comptroller to set aside the law of the land?" Bailey dramatically asked. "I hereby waive," he says. A sub-ordinate of the Government waives the law. If this fine is assesable, it is run-ning today and the Comptroller can-not waive it for one day if the law imnot waive it for one day if the law imposes upon this bank a penalty for failure to make report within a specified time. And that fine will go on like the brook—forever, until the bank replies—assuming that the bank can be fined. And yet it is 'waived' by the Comptroller.

Law Not Observed.

"In no respect touching this entire transaction, from first to last, has the comptroller observed the law." Mr. aBiley said that if the statutes

Mr. aBiley said that if the statutes conveyed the broad authority claimed by Government counsel, "then they are regugnant to the Constitution and absolutely void."

The former Senator, however, consistently challenged the right of the Comptroller to call for special reports such as those sought to be obtained from the Riggs Bank and the assess fines for failure to make reports. The from the Riggs Bank and the assessing the fines for failure to make reports. The concern of the Comptroller, he argued, is the present condition of a bank "not the history of a bank and its transactions closed years ago, which have no effect on condition or affairs of the institution today."

What we refused to do and the only a transaction carried and closed fif-teen years ago, out of which the bank did not lose a penny, is pertinent today."

Italy's Navy Places Her Among World's Great Maritime Powers

Monster ships armed with monster guns, the acme of naval architecture, ank the Italian navy with the important sea powers. The dreadnaughts Conte di Cavour, the Giulio Cesare and the Leonardi da Vinci each displace nominally 22,000 tons, and have speeds nominally 22,000 tons, and have speeds of 22.5 knots. These ships carry three guns in the extreme forward and after turrets, and also in the central amidships turret, the guns all being of 12-inch caliber. In the Dante Alighien, dreadnaught, launched as early as 1910, the Italians installed in the four turrets of that ship three 12-inch guns to the turret.

The majority of the Italian naval guns are of the British type, Elswick model, and differ but little from British pieces. The torpedoes used are of the Whitehead variation he turret.
The ma Whitehead variety. The ship construction in recent years in the Italian service has been under the direction of Gen. E. Ferrati, one of

the first naval architects, it is universally conceded, in the world. It was General Ferrati who developed the three-gun turret system in its present state of perfection. A normal program of ship building

sanitary corps, commissariat corps and the circumstances surrounding this case were will be and so the minister of marine, generally an admiral, assisted by a permanent staff, who controls the navy on a centralized system of administration, but with a large admixture of the Eng-

but with a large admixture of the English representative element. Naval expenditure, which varies from year to year, amounts to an average of over \$25,000,000 per annuam, and this sum includes naval pensions and premiums upon mercantile shipbuilding.

May 21 .- Severe attacks by the English south of Chapelle and by the French in the Ailly woods broke down under hot the Ailly woods broke down under hot German artillery fire, the war office here announced this afternoon. The fighting from Ypres to Arras has been resumed on a large scale.

In the eastern theater of war the Russians continue to retreat upon Perennysl. It is officially announced that Russian prisoners taken by General Mackensen prisoners taken by General Mackensen prisoners taken by General Mackensen is since May 1 now total 104,000. The Austro-Germans have captured 72 cannons and 253 machine guns.

German forces operating north of the Niemen river have crossed the Dumbinen, and occupied the Russian village of Betigela, forty miles northwest of Kovne.

JEWELRY Cash Prices Easy Payments

tions throughout, or they were transactions conducted by him or by his brother as brokers for customers. "What I want to convey—and if I have not conveyed it, then I do not know of any phraseology I can now use to convey it—is that the Riggs Bank as a bank did not do these things, that the Riggs Bank never made short sales of stock. Senator Baileria Assurant 6,000 FEET IN AIR

Aviator Who Will Test Russian Sky Fleet Tells of Duels High Up.

NEW YORK, May II.—Charles C. Witmer, formerly pilot of Harold F. McCormick's flying boat, recently sailed on the American liner St. Louis to assemble and test at Sebastopol the aeroplanes which Russia is buying from this country.

At the Aero Club Mr. Witmer exhibited the license plate of a German aeroplane numbered B200-14, which he said had been brought to earth near Warsaw from an altitude of 6,000 feet with a piece of shrapnel. The barograph found in the wrecked machine registered that altitude.

This was an exceptional performance," said Mr. Witmer, "for generally it was impossible to hit a machine over 4,000 feet in the air. At Warsaw the Russians learned not to fire at machines that were over that altitude, and never to fire at them at all if they were over the city. German machines fly unmolested over Warsaw nearly every day.

Many Duels in Air. "It is impossible to tell machines of he enemy from our own aeroplanes quite frequently and this, together with the reason that if hit they would drop in the city is why they are generally ot attacked from the ground. We have nany duels in the air. If we sight a jerman aeroplane a Russian machine is were supposed to have got away with lways sent up after it. It is impossible o overtake the hostile machine, but they always exchange shots and the

enemy machine disappears. "The aviators on their part have given up dropping bombs or darts, except where a fleet of aeropianes start out on a carefully planned raid. The damage from aerial bombs is generally so slight as to make them useless unless they are dropped in great numbers and the same is true of the darts. It would be thing we refused to do," he said, "was dropped in great numbers and the to make up a history of this bank with same is true of the darts. It woulld be respect to loans long since paid. I candifferent if they were dropped on a solid not understand the word condition if column of soldiers, but soldiers in this column of soldlers, but soldlers in this war are never to be found that way." Mr. Witmer would not say how many aeroplanes Russia owned or how man; she was buying from this country. It is known, however, that she is buying all the machines and aeroplane motors she can get in this country.
The aviator expects to stay a year in Sebastopol. He said that most of the aeroplanes now being used by Russia were American built and American mo-

tored.

Mr. Witmer came to this country by way of Petrograd, Bergen and Liverpool. In England he learned that Lieut.

John C. Porte, now a flight commander. in the aviation corps, is seriously ill at Brighton. Lieut. Porte was in this country when the war started, and was preparing to pilot the Rodman Wana-maker trans-Atlantic flyer across the ocean. Since the war began he has made some remarkable flights in the machine that was built there for Mr. Vanamaker and named the America. The America recently made a record climb of 6,000 feet in forty-five minutes, with a load of 1,200 pounds, including pilot and passenger, according to Mr.

Germany's Decision in Maria Case Attracts

In view of the information that the German government has referred the King of Sahara Loses William P. Frye case to a prize court in Hamburg, news with respect to the treatment of the Dutch vessel, Maria, which

Nearly all the ordnance for the Italian navy comes from the Armstrong factory at Pozzuoli, near Naples; the torpedoes from a factory in Venice and armor plates are produced at the important steel works at Terni. Machinery for the navy is supplied by private firms, especially Ansaldo. Adero, and Orlando, who have important shipbuilding yards and have constructed vessels for the Italian and foreign navies.

The personnel of the navy on active service consists of over 3,600 officers and 75,000 men, and it is divided as follows: General staff, naval engineers, sanitary corps, commissariat corps and German submarine. In any event,

a German submarine. In any event, the circumstances surrounding this case

ed on in the same light by the prize court.

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Bride Ends Life On False Clue

Her Husband's Card to Woman Was on Matter Affecting

NEW YORK, May 21 .- Charles Theien, partner in a Faterson hardware store, gave his personal card to a woman customer so she would know for whom to ask when she called again to get an article she had ordered. Through a neighbor that card fell into the hands of Mrs. Thelen, twenty-three years old, and a bride of a few weeks. Mr. Thelen observed that his wife's parting with him when he left the house yesterday morning was not as affectionate as usual. "Her kiss was affectionate as 'usual. "Her kiss was cold and she did not put her arms about me and squeeze me," he said.

When he reached his home last evening he found his bride dead, with a gas tube in her mouth. On a table was found a note addressed to him, reading:

"I have found the truth about you.

It is hard to bear it alone. AMELIA."

On the back of the note were cighteen crosses marked "kisses."

Hunt for Thieves' Buried Riches Causes Stampede

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 21 .- Catoma creek is Montgomery county's favorite watering place and fishing resort, but they are not doing any fishing there just now. The population of that section has turned out en masse to dig for

buried treasure. A short time ago the county jail held four alleged train robbers, men who were supposed to have got away with 55,000 in a hold-up of an Alabama Great Southern train at Ribbville. In their corridor at the jail was a wild-eyed, freckled and inquisitive country boy who hailed from the banks of the Catoma. The boy administered a daily third degree to his companions, going something like this. like this:
"Where do you reckon you could find

place to hide all that money?"
Tired of his constant queries, one of Tired of his constant queries, one of the suspects finally said:

"We hid it at the Catoma creek bridge; but don't you tell anybody.

The boy was released from jail a few days afterward. Since his return to Catoma the population has abandoned farming and taken up treasure hunting as a dally pursuit. A hundred or more farmers are digging up the banks of the creek for miles around the old bridge, while a wild-eyed, freekled and inquisitive youngster watches expectinquisitive youngster watches expect-

Cross-Country Hikers On Way to Exposition

DENVER, May 21.-These are great days for the cross-country hikers. With the Panama-Pacific Exposition in view, more walkers than ever before are passing through Denver from Eastern points, going to the fair 'shank's mare."

Not all are forced to walk; most of the hikers are hoofing it from choice, for the fun, or the exercise, or for the experiences. Women are well represented in the

transcontinental travelers. Recently three girls, ranging in ages from eightthree girls, ranging in ages from eighten to twenty-one, passed through here, revolvers dangling from belts. They were Maud Bridson. Ethel Rockwell, and Ruth Harsley, all of Chicago. Miss Bridson is a teacher: Miss Rockwell, a Mar Miss Harsley, manager of a cafeteria. Each had received several marriage proposals on the trip, but its wouldn't stop their hike for such a little matter as a proposal.

is steadily executed and many vessels, including seven battleships and two cruisers, besides destroyers, torpedo boats and submarines, are being completed. Italy has three dockyards at Spezia, Naples, and Venice. The first named covers an area of 629 acres, has five dry docks, and is completely equipped with the best machinery.

A large dry dock has been built at Taranto, and there is a naval establishment at Maddalena Island in Sardinia, Newly steem with the grain was destined for prinary comes from the Armstrong factory vetse milk. The prize court took the grain was destined for prinary comes from the Armstrong factory vetse milk. The prize court took the prize court took the prize court took the grain was destined for prinary comes from the Armstrong factory vetse milk. The prize court took the prize to Dutch owners put in a claim for the grain. The prize court took the property was a prize to Dutch owners put in a claim for the grain. The prize court took the property was a property was

JURY BALLOTS FOR T. R.; ONE CHANGES

Verdict Rendered for Colonel in Barnes Case, Then Poll Shows Disagreement.

(Continued from First Page.)

erdict is required in all cases under New York State statutes. The request for a division of expenses ikewise made the verdict unlawful. When Clerk Clark asked if they had reached a verdict, Foreman Somers replied:

plied:
"We find for the defendant, with the suggestion that the costs be divided between the two parties."
The Roosevelt lawyers looked astonished, as did the Barnes legal camp. Then they all smiled in unison. A broad grin appeared on Colonel Roosevelt's face, but it quickly disappeared.
"Gentlemen," the court declared, "your verdict is not in proper form. You must find a verdict one way or the other—for the defendant or the plaintiff."

Asks Jury Poll.

Foreman Somers asked the court. 'May we take a rising vote?" "I cannot permit you to carry on your deliberations in court, but you may take vote," replied Justice Andrews. Clark Clark then polled the jury. The

first man, Henry Hoag, said:
"I find no cause for the defendant."
Justice Andrews inquired: "You find for the defendant?"
"Yes," replied Hoag.
Edward Burns, however, said: "For the plaintiff."

Juror Walter J. uill, Progressive, in-terrupted: "May I say a word in re-gard to this matter?" Justice Andrews replied: "You must not discuss the verdict here in court. I cannot give you any advice as to what your verdict should be, but you must either find for the plaintiff or the defendant, without reference to court costs."

Attorney Bowers asked the court to instruct the jury that they might find for the defendant, but after the parties may agree as to the costs amons themselves.

Justice Andrews declined to so charge. Bowers began: "We offered to di-vide," but an objection from Bosenia

vide." but an objection from Boerum, counsel for Barnes, cut him off. Then the court directed the jury to retire and bring in a verdict in the proper form. Ex-President Roosevelt declined to comment on the verdict. He waited the court room while the jury was out for the second time.
"You are gratified?" he was asked.
"Can't you tell from my face?" he replied with a broad grin that showed the Roosevelt teeth.

Electric Park Entries.

First race—For two-year-olds; selling; four and one-half furlongs. Havana, 106; Megaphone, 106; Idler, 109; Pride of Greenway, 106; Nolli, 109; Uffizzi, 117. Second race—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; five-eighths mile. Doro thy Priwer, 110; Phew, 110; Woodsie, 110; Briny Green, 110; Panama, 110; Madge's Sister, 110; Esther Blue, 110; Little Erne, 112; Booth, 112; Gartes Knight, 112; Cynosure, 113; Coming Coon, 115

Third race—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; five-eighths mile. Racing Belle, 110; Otranto, 110; Gitana, 110; Chiton Squaw, 110; Arcene, 112; Dr. Charcot, 112; Kedron, 112; Hushle Quinn, 113; Koyal Onyx, 112; Schaller, 112; Fasces, 115; Malay, 115.

Fourth race-For four-year-olds upward; selling; one mile and a six-teenth. "Tom Hancock, 101; Laird O'Kirkaldy, 106; Supreme, 106; Ben Ga-lore, 106; Woodcraft, 106; Col. Holloway, 109; Petelus, 109; Shepherdess, 113; Henry Hutchinson, 115.

Fifth race—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; five-eighths of a mile. Georgina L., 100; Mrs. Campbell, 100; Elasticity, 100; Inferno Queen, 110; Ldilian Kripp, 110; Henrietta W., 110; Kinder Lou, 110; Yellow Eyes, 112; The Parson, 112; Pass On, 112; Sharper Knight, 112; Moncrief, 115.

Sixth race—For three-year-olds; sell-ing; five-eighths of a mile. Virginia Hite, 107; St. Helene, 107; Regular, 107; Lady Bryn, 107; Omar, 107; Lost Rider, 107; Best Bib and Tucker, 107; Page White, 108; Jack Hanover, 108; Muzante, 109; Deviltry, 112; Ossary Maid, 112. *Apprentice allowance claimed. Weather cloudy; track fast.



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